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UNITY

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VOLUME XLVIII. CHICAGO, DECEMBER 12, 1901. NUMBER 15

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UNITY

VOLUME XLVIII. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901. NUMBER 15

POET-LORE.

The poet is forever young
And speaks the one immortal tongue.
To him the wonder never dies,
For youth is looking through his eyes.
Pale listener at the heart of things,
He hears the voices and the wings;
He hears the skylark overhead—
Hears the far footfalls of the dead.

When the swift Muses seize their child,
Then God has gladness rich and wild;
For when the bard is caught and hurled,
A splendor breaks across the world.
His song distils a saving power
From foot-worn stone, from wayside flower.

He knows the gospel of the trees,
The whispered message of the seas;
Finds in some beetle on the road
A power to lift the human load;
Sees, in some dead leaf dried and curled,
The deeper meaning of the world;
Hears through the roar of mortal things
The God's immortal whisperings;
Sees the world wonder rise and fall,
And knows that Beauty made it all.

He walks the circle of the sun,
And sees the bright Powers laugh and run.
He feels the motion of the sphere,
And builds his song in sacred fear.
He finds the faithful witness hid
In poppy-head and Pyramid.
The Godless Heaven or the Pit—
And shakes the music out of it.
All things yield up their souls to him
From dateless dust to seraphim.

—*Edwin Markham.*

The Most Helpful Books of the Year.

A SYMPOSIUM.

Smith Baker, Utica, N. Y.

The following books have afforded subject for thought; have clarified vision, deepened and extended sympathy, and brightened hope: "James Martineau. A Biography," by Jackson; "Life and Letters of Thomas H. Huxley," by Huxley; "Friends and Acquaintances," by W. D. Howells; "Impressions and Experiences," by W. D. Howells; "Dr. North and His Friends," by S. Weir Mitchell; "Clerical Heritage of the Middle Ages," by Taylor; "Puritan and Anglican Studies in Literature," by Dowden; "The Greater Inclination," by Wharton; "Eben Holden," by Bacheller; "Will and Prejudice," by Zangwill; "Nights with Uncle Remus," by Harris; "The World and the Individual," by Royce; "Life Everlasting," by Fiske.

W. M. Backus, Chicago.

The book that has been of most interest and profit to me this year is Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe." Its power is a challenge to combat with those who do not agree with Haeckel's philosophy, thus it stimulates and inspires thought. Those in touch with the spirit of modern science must have sympathy with his monistic conception, but one who is religious and free does not want to submit to a new orthodoxy that in the name of science seeks to exclude mystery and narrow the realm of life to what we see and know.

In his former books Ralph Connor has shown a remarkable descriptive ability which has made them of interest despite the exaggerated and unreal characters that their pages exhibit, but in "The Man From Glengarry" this element of exaggeration has been toned down until we have a very possible man for a hero whose life is of that quality that inspires the noblest life in others. The charm of the most vivid descriptive power remains. It is a good book to read.

Richard W. Boynton, St. Paul, Minn.

Counting both pleasure and profit, these are the books published within a year that have given me most: "Phillips Brooks," Allen; "Up From Slavery," Booker T. Washington; "Ralph Waldo Emerson," Sanborn; "Resurrection," Tolstoi; "What Is Christianity?" Harnach; "Life Everlasting," Fiske; "The Individual," Shaler; "The Riddle of the Universe" (negatively). Haeckel; "The Psychology of Religion," Starbuck; "Evolution of Trinitarianism," Paine.

Columbus Bradford, St. Louis.

Recently published books of special interest and profit to me: "The Spiritual Life," by Prof. George A. Coe, of Northwestern University; "The Evolution of Immortality," by Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, of New York; "The Individual: A Study of Life and Death," by Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University; "Forest and Water," by Hon. Abbot Kinney, of Los Angeles, Cal.

J. W. Chadwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

These ten are the first to occur to me. Possibly others of more importance have been forgotten. I have done a great deal of old reading during the year including Parkman's *Seriatim,* and if I should name the book of all the books that I have read that has impressed me most it would be Dr. Channing's Memoirs, by W. H. Channing, which impress me more deeply every time I read them: "Life of Phillips Brooks," "Life of T. H. Huxley," Stillman's "Autobiography," C. C. Everett's "Essays," Leslie Stephen's "English Utilitarians," "Life and Letters of John Richard Green," William Vaughn Moody's "Poems," Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery," Scudder's "Life of Lowell," Paulsen's "System of Ethics."

F. A. Christie, Meadville Theological School.

I had better not be one of the twenty to furnish a list of best books of 1901 for the reason that I usually read books a little late and that my reading is peculiar. For example, the very best thing that I read was Houston Stewart Chamberlain's "Grundlagen des Neunzehnten Jahrhunderts," 1899, and the only novel for which I really cared was Ferdinand Tabre's "L'Abbe Tigrane," several years old. But if you care to have my selection of the best of 1901 that I read—best for me—it would be as follows: William Vaughn Moody, "Poems"; Howison, "Limits of Evolution"; Wobbermin, "Glaube und Metaphysik"; O. Holtzman, "Leben Jesu"; A. V. G. Allen, "Memoir of Phillips Brooks." This does not mean that my reading is slight, but that I am usually a year or two behind. Of all the reading I did during the year that which

gave me most joy was Sophocles' "Antigone"—re-read—but you see I don't contribute much to the question.

Joseph H. Crooker, D. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Many of the books that I have read this year were printed before 1901. Important articles in reviews and magazines have enriched me fully as much as books. Some books have been helpful, but only here and there. When, however, I set aside poems and novels (I have fled as a rule from the new ones to the old) these six are uppermost in my esteem: Harnack, "What is Christianity?"; Dole, "Religion of a Gentleman"; Bacon, "Introduction to New Testament"; Fiske, "Life Everlasting"; Washington, "Up From Slavery"; Peabody, "Jesus Christ and the Social Question," printed in 1900, but it did not reach me until 1901.

F. E. Dewhurst, Chicago.

For a short list of the more serious books that have come under my notice I should mention: Harnack's "What Is Christianity?" Gordon's "The New Epoch for Faith," Ferguson's "Religion and Democracy" and "The Affirmative Intellect," C. C. Everett's "Essays Theological and Literary," Shaler's "The Individual," Paine's "Evolution of Trinitarianism," "Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks," "Life and Letters of T. H. Huxley," Coe's "The Spiritual Life," Forbush's "The Boy Problem," Bacheller's "Eben Holden." In poetry one should not leave unmentioned the "Poems" of Wm. Vaughn Moody and the "Herod" and "Paola and Francesca" of Stephen Phillips. I might go on, but I have already exceeded the "postal card limit."

John Faville, Peoria, Ill.

The following books have been of most pleasure and profit to me the past year: Harnack's "What Is Christianity?" Gordon's "The New Epoch for Faith," Charles Caverno's "Chalk Lines Over Morals," "The Christian Revelation," "The Atonement," Borden P. Bonne's "The Christian Life," Winston Churchill's "The Crisis," Gilbert Parker's "The Right of Way."

Washington Gladden, D. D., Columbus, Ohio.

"The Life of Phillips Brooks," A. V. G. Allen; "The New Epoch for Faith," G. N. Gordon; "The Age of Faith," A. H. Bradford; "The Goodness of God," John Bascom; "Life Everlasting," John Fiske; "The Crisis," Winston Churchill; "Reconstruction in Theology," Henry C. King.

R. F. Johonnot, Oak Park, Ill.

On taking second thought, I have read Fiske's "Life Everlasting," Henry Van Dyke's "The Ruling Passion," Dinsmore's "The Teachings of Dante," all books of the year, I think. The first is not the equal of Fiske's other brochures; the second a fine set of ghost stories; the last a fine introduction to the study of Dante.

Edwin Markham, New York.

Some of the books that have pleased me in the past year: Charles Ferguson's "The Religion of Democracy," Charles Ferguson's "The Affirmative Intellect," Ernest Crosby's "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable," Croly's "Tarry Thou Till I Come," Stopford Brooke's "Religion in Literature," Geo. Santayana's "Poetry and Religion," E. H. Griggs' "The New Humanism," Lathbury's "A Little Lower Than the Angels," Herbert Quick's "In the American Fairyland," Jenkin Lloyd Jones' "A Search for an Infidel," Henry Van Dyke's "The Ruling Passion," Maeterlinck's "The Life of the Bee," Frank Norris' "The Octopus," R. W. Gilder's "Five Books of Songs," Vaughn Moody's "Poems," Zola's "Labor," H. W. Mabie's "Study of Shakespeare," Seton-Thompson's "Lives of the Hunted," Horatio Dresser's "Living by the Spirit."

E. P. Powell, Clinton, N. Y.

Very little of really high merit in 1901. I do not recall a single book of literary genius since Hewlett's "Forest Lovers," and C. G. D. Roberts' "Heart of the Ancient Wood." Nothing since "Jess" equals it in that line. In poetry, Moody's volume I have not read, but judge it to be a true song. Dr. Stockwell's "New Modes of Thought" is a remarkably good contribution to the theology and philosophy of Evolution. Mental science has given us a thoroughly good book in "The Symphony of Life," by Henry Wood. A slush of second rate and third rate novels—with no redeeming quality, except less nastiness. Among the half dozen really good novels of the year I rank "Eben Holden" and "The Tory Lover." I recall no work in history of high rank, that has come out during the year. A long list of good books of travels; but some shoddy about South Africa. "The Education of the American Citizen," by President Hadley, is one of the books that show how education is commanding the chief interest just now. In magazine literature we have now two remarkable events in "The World's Work" and "Country Life." These are simply grand; keeping step with the world's evolution. Put them with "Literary Digest" and the "Independent" and you have got enough.

Wm. M. Salter, Chicago.

The most important new books I have read during the past year have been Lloyd's "Newest England," Hobson's "The Social Problem," Maeterlinck's "The Life of the Bee," Chadwick's "Theodore Parker," but I have done little reading in new books—most of my spare time having been given to Comte, Spencer, Ribot, Mach, Binet, Chauncey Wright, Romanes, Edmund Montgomery and Rodbertus. Montgomery's article in "Mind" (London) and "The Monist" are about the most satisfactory philosophical writing I have recently come across; and Rodbertus (now happily accessible in English through Gonner's "Social Philosophy of Rodbertus") seems to me the most important economic thinking since Adam Smith, whether one altogether agrees with him or not.

W. L. Sheldon, St. Louis, Mo.

I do very little reading in books which have recently appeared. My method usually is to take up subjects for reading purpose, getting the books together on some one theme, as they have appeared in a series of previous years, and go through them all at one time. Hence I am no judge as to what has been published in 1901. Three things have come, however, especially before my attention. First, a Criticism by Prof. Paulsen of Berlin, on "The Riddle of the Universe" by Haeckel, in which Paulsen tears this book to shreds, throws the pieces in the air, and sets up a cry of shame that such trash could have appeared from his beloved Germany. Second, a little book, "Through Nature to God," as a prose poem from John Fiske. Third, and most important of all, of course, the magnificent collection of letters in the Biography of Huxley, which must be a tonic for every person who reads them, but which would be much more of a tonic if one third of them had been left out.

Henry M. Simmons, Minneapolis, Minn.

New books that have particularly impressed me: Hall Caine's "Vision of the Eternal City," Prof. Ridgeway's very important book "The Early Age of Greece," Morris' "The History of Colonization" is a rich collection of the Cyclopedic kind.

Prof. Oscar L. Triggs, University of Chicago.

Among the books of the year that have given me the most pleasure and profit I count the following: Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee," Hearn's "Japanese Miscellany," Wendell's "Literary History of America," Scudder's "Biography of Lowell," Moody's "Poems," Greenough and Kittredge's "Words and Their Ways," Water's "Wisdom of Passion," Gilman's "Back to the Soil," Gorky's "Foma Gordyeff," Zola's "Labor." This does not seem to be just the proper list for a student of "literature," but perhaps it is time that the best writing comes today from men who are not engaged in literary pursuits.

Mrs. Laura McAdoo Triggs, Chicago.

My reading for the year has been somewhat as follows: Water's "Wisdom of Passion," Stetson Gilman's "Concerning Children," Ross' "Social Control," Shaw's "Three Plays for Puritans," Zola's "Travail," D'Annunzio's "Gioconda," Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor," Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee," Peabody's "Fortune and Men's Eyes," Markham's "Lincoln and Other Poems," Tolstoi's "Resurrection," "New Translation of Lucretius." I find much of my reading has been in an older literature.

Mrs. L. A. Coonley Ward, Havana.

Here we are off in Cuba; but I must tell you that I have had most pleasure and profit from three books, only one of which appeared during the past year—that was "Every One His Own Way," by a Chicago girl, Edith Wyatt. The others would interest you much: Fieldings' "Soul of a People" (Macmillan), about the Burmese. The other "Ah Chin Lee on the Western Barbarians." A Chinaman long resident in England wrote it in Chinese, and it was published in China, where an Englishman long resident in China read and then translated it into English. It shows a foreigner's view of the English, which practically is also of us.

Celia P. Woolley, Chicago.

In biography the Huxley Life and Letters, the lives as told by themselves of Booker T. Washington and Jacob Riis. In poetry the little volume of William Vaughn Moody. In fiction Maurice Hewlett's "Richard, Yea and Nay," notwithstanding Mr. Chadwick's sonnet. I have also found much to enjoy and ponder over in the printed plays of George Bernard Shaw, though they belong to an earlier date.

Editorial Clearing Table.

We make no effort to imitate, still less to vie with our larger and more successful contemporaries in issuing a brilliant Book Number, resplendent in its advertising pages and triumphant in its financial earnings. We could not if we would, for our readers are mostly of a kind who have access to the same advertising sources and current criticism as are available to us, and the few publishers who recognize in UNITY readers a constituency worth seeking, distribute their patronage throughout the year without exceptional attractions of special numbers.

But December is the great book buying month, and there is mental economy as well as intellectual interest and spiritual inspiration in looking back over the year and taking an account of its literary gains. The value of this literary invoice is in proportion to the personal element there contained. And so we give first place in this annual Book Number of UNITY to a series of personal testimonies of those in whose judgment our readers are most interested and to a degree have learned to trust. Our space prevents further publication, but we submit to each reader the request sent to the friends whose response is printed on our first page:

"Please answer, postal card length, the question: What new books of the year have proven most helpful to you?"

Limited as is the space of UNITY, it is interesting to note that most of the books mentioned in our postal card symposium have received more or less attention in our columns already, and a run through the files of UNITY for 1901 makes us bold to assert that much of what was really valuable in the book output of America during the year have already been noticed in our columns. To hint at the evidence and for the sake of again calling attention to the books that ought not to be forgotten, we take pleasure in mentioning some of the more notable books and their reviewers that have appeared in these columns during the year.

Reviewed by J. W. Chadwick.

"Arnold's Expedition to Quebec." John Codman. (Macmillan. October 21st.)
"The Ascension of Isaiah." R. H. Charles. (Macmillan. April 4th.)
"Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts." Mabel Osgood Wright. (Macmillan. June 13th.)
"The Books of the New Testament." Leighton Pullen. (Macmillan. June 13th.)
"A Search for an Infidel." Jenkin Lloyd Jones. (Macmillan. July 4th.)
"Earth Work out of Tuscany; being Impressions and Translations of Maurice Hewlett." (Macmillan. Sept. 12th.)
"The First Interpreters of Jesus." George Holly Gilbert. (Macmillan. June 6th.)
"Writings of King Alfred." Frederic Harrison. (Macmillan. June 6th.)
"The Palace of the King." Marion Crawford. (Macmillan. April 11th.)
"Huxley's Life and Letters." P. Chalmers Mitchell. (Putnam. February 7th.)
"Stage Coach and Tavern Days." Alice Morse Earle. (Macmillan. February 7th.)
"Jesus Christ and the Social Question." Francis Greenwood Peabody. (Macmillan. March 7th.)
"History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850." James Ford Rhodes. (Macmillan. April 25th.)

By J. H. Crooker.

"The Church." George Dana Boardman. (Scribner. June 6th.)
"A Short Introduction to the Literature of the Bible." Prof. Richard A. Moulton. (Heath. May 2nd.)
"A History of New Testament Times in Palestine." Shailer Matthews. (Macmillan. April 11th.)
"The Social Teaching of Jesus." Shailer Matthews. (Macmillan. April 11th.)
"Christ and the Social Question." Francis Greenwood Peabody. (Macmillan. February 21st, 1901.)
"Reconstruction in Theology." Henry Churchill King. (Macmillan. June 20th.)

By A. B. Curtis.

"The Origin of Republican Form of Government in the United States." Oscar L. Straus. (Putnam. July 23.)
"The Evolution of Immortality." S. D. McConnell. (Macmillan. August 15th.)

By F. E. Dewhurst.

"The New Epoch for Faith." George A. Gordon. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. April 4th.)

By Geo. W. Gilmore.

"The Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews." Lyman Abbott. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. March 28th.)
"The Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges." "The Book of Daniel." S. R. Driver. (Cambridge University Press. April 25th.)

By Prof. O. G. Libby.

"The Bird Book." Mrs. Fannie Eckstrom. (Houghton, Mifflin. May 23d.)

By Henry C. Morris.

"The Settlement After the War in South Africa." M. J. Farrelly. (Macmillan. Jan. 3rd.)

By E. P. Powell.

"History of the People of the Netherlands." Mr. Blok. (Putnam. May 2nd.)
"Health and a Day." Lewis G. James. (May 2.)
"Eben Holden." Bacheller. (Lothrop Publishing Co. May 2nd.)
"From Tenement House to Farm Colony." Bradley Gilman. (L. C. Page & Co. Oct. 3d.)

By W. H. Ramsey.

"Anglo Saxons and Others." Almi Gorren. (Scribners. August 15th.)

By Nathaniel Schmidt.

"About the Bible." Charles I. Hammond. (Cook & Fry. March 28th.)

By Henry M. Simmons.

"Government by Human Evolution." Edmond Kelly. (Longmans, Green & Co. October 17th.)

"The History of Colonization." Henry C. Morris. (Macmillan. April 4th.)

By Prof. Frederick Starr.

"From India to the Planet Mars." Th. Flournoy. (Harper. Aug. 29.)

"The Columbian and Venezuelan Republics." William L. Scrugg. (Little, Brown & Co. Aug. 29.)

"A Flower of the Tropics and other Stories of Mexico and the Border." Warner P. Sutton. (The Abbey Press. Aug. 29.)

"The Nicaragua Canal." W. E. Simmons. (Harper. Aug. 29.)

"Modern Researches—Physiological, Psychological." C. J. Bayer. (Scientific Publishing Co. Aug. 29.)

"The Aztec God and other Dramas." George Lansing Raymond. (Putnam. June 6.)

"Maya—A Story of Yucatan." William Dudley Foulke. (Putnam. June 6.)

"The North Americans of Yesterday." Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. (Putnam. June 6th.)

"Foundation Rites with some Kindred Ceremonies." Lewis Dayton Burdick. (Abbey Press. July 11.)

"The Chief's Daughter." Paul Carus. (Open Court Publishing Company. July 11th.)

"History of Chinese Literature." Herbert A. Giles. (Appleton. Oct. 3.)

"Shadowings." Lafcadio Hearn. (Little, Brown & Co. Oct. 3.)

"The Peace Conference at the Hague." Frederick W. Holls. (Macmillan. January 10, 1901.)

By Mrs. Eliza R. Sunderland.

"The Goodness of God." John Bascom. (Knickerbocker Press. July 18th.)

By Oscar Lovell Triggs.

"The Poems of William Henry Savage." (Small & Maynard. Jan. 24.)

"The Masque of Judgment." Wm. Vaughn Moody. Jan. 24.)

"Fortune and Men's Eyes." Josephine Preston Peabody. (Jan. 24.)

There remains for us the pleasant task of calling attention to such books of the year as have stayed on the editorial table and are now finding their way to the bookshelves of the Editor.

Children's Books.

It is a great pleasure to call attention to the growing sanity in children's books, the gradual recognition on the part of publishers and their editors that the best in literature is none too good for the children, and that the handsomest of books that fall short of the standards of literary excellence are a menace to the intellectual life of the child, however elegantly printed, beautifully illustrated or fantastically bound.

The sharp and in some respects deplorable competition in school books is perhaps justified in the ever increasing attractiveness and elevation of character in school text-books which we are glad to call attention to from year to year. Many of the best books for children for home and library uses are to be found in the catalogue of the text-book makers. We wish to call attention to some typical books of this higher class now before us.

Here are the "Cyr Graded Readers" of the Ginn Company, eight in number. We wish there were but four of them, but the workmanship is so attractive and the selections so classic that they are adapted to uses far beyond the school room and the school age. We wish that, at least in the later numbers, there might be the necessary appendices in the way of biographical notes and other interpretative facts concerning the writers such as are arranged in the Stedman and other recent anthologies. O'Hara's "Bivouac of the Dead," for instance, in the eighth series, if there were four lines of printed matter in small type in an appendix, telling the story of the Kentucky, Mexican and Confederate experience of the writer, the source of the poem and its present monumental uses in the national cemeteries of the country, it would be read with much added interest.

Maud Summer's "Thought Reader, Book One," from the same house, does not strike us so favorably. "Suggestions to Teachers" seems to us to be pedantic and must be exceedingly trying in its attempt to trace and diagram the passage of the bullet between the gun mouth and the target, so direct, swift and unconscious are the movements of the child's mind along the lines of early reading. This seems to us almost a fatal defect in much of the so-called "new education." In heaven's name, take the child for granted. It knows something already and it will find out much for itself. Here are some sample directions:

"If the word 'Run' is selected it should be indicated with a capital and period to indicate a complete thought. The teacher should first write the word, then perform the act, the child discovering the meaning from the action. * * * The teacher writes upon the blackboard in a large clear hand 'Wave the flag.' The child selected to perform the act runs lightly across the room and waves the flag," etc.

If this is the "new education" we prefer to fall back on the old-fashioned kind. The illustrations are in keeping with this new method, a lot of priggish little Mother Hubbard children, immaculately dressed, posing in most artistic attitudes.

The "Wigwam Stories," compiled by Mary Catherine Judd of Minneapolis and published by the same house, is a book of the other kind, accurate information drawn from standard authorities, made attractive to children from eight to eighty. And Professor Atkinson's "First Studies in Plant Life" from the same house is a charming book which if read through by an intelligent mother in the proper time and place (where and when the things are), will lay the foundation of intelligent appreciation of plant life if its botanical studies are never carried any further. "Wagner Opera Stories," by Grace Edson Barber (Public School Publishing Company, Bloomington, Illinois), is an admirable introduction both to the literary and musical wealth of the Wagner world.

We have already more than once commended the charming "Home and School Classic Series" (D. C. Heath & Company). Fourteen of them are in hand. We cannot even give the titles, but here are Shakespeare, Munchausen, Harriet Martineau, Mother Goose, Charles Lamb and Mary Edgeworth, edited by Edward Everett Hale, Charles F. Dole, William Elliot Griffis and the like. All for ten cents apiece, which price ought to buy them in packages that would be allowed to lie around the house loose until they are literally worn out, wherever there are children. The same house gives us in board binding a "Home Library Series" to be commended in the same way. This series contain's Motley's "Siege of Leyden," Goldsmith's "Goody Two Shoes," Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," and Frederick Starr's "American Indians," which has the somewhat menacing title of "Ethno-Geographic Reader, Number Two." It is too interesting a book for the stilted place of a "Reader"; put it in the way of the child and he will read it with no "lesson" implication.

Fiction.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "Eleanor" (Harper) and Mary Johnston's "To Have and To Hold" (Houghton, Mifflin), though bearing the imprint of 1901 on the title page, really belong to the last year, for they were read serially if not in book form before the year began. The lover of short stories will delight in at least three unquestioned successes: Lafcadio Hearn's "Japanese Miscellany" (Little, Brown & Company), Hewlett's "New Canterbury Tales" (Macmillan), "In Our County, Stories of Old Virginia Life," by Marian Harland (Putnam's). The first carries the reader into the very heart of that delicious mysticism of Japanese Buddhism touched with science and sublimated in the brain of Mr. Hearn. The second leads the

reader again into the Chaucerian England. Here is the Englishman before he had been steeped in and hardened by modern commercialism, while he was yet under the spell of Celtic fancy and the charm and inspiration of the early Christian conquest before it had been chilled by dogma and embittered by sectarianism. In the third, Mrs. Harland's retentive memory has preserved for us another realm of romance, the old life of Virginia, the delicious, hazy, lazy, loving life of Before-the-War, the text being happily illuminated by some delightful photographic views of that land where once at least "it seemed always afternoon," the land and time of the American lotus eaters.

Gilbert Parker's "Right of Way" (Harper) and Ralph Conners' "Man of Glengarry" (Revell), represent the strong books that need no commendation. The reading public have not waited for the reviewers. They are interesting not only for their own intrinsic worth, but they represent the common American life within the Canada borders. Literary North America is an undivided and indivisible realm.

I. K. Friedman's "By Bread Alone" (McClure & Phillips), is the last of this young Chicago man's stories, proving that we have among us a creative brain of growing power and increasing promise. And happily its growth is more assured because he finds his inspiration along the lines of justice, reform and humanity.

Hall Caine's "Eternal City" (Appleton) and "The Death of the Gods," by Dimitri Merejkowski (Putnam's), belong to the commanding contributions that have reached us from across the water. It will take another year before the power of Caine's absorbing story can be estimated; and the Russian book offers a new and the latest candidate for a place in that surprising list which includes Gogol, Turgenieff and Tolstoy.

It is an interesting surprise, though not unique, to find a successful business man of Chicago, George F. Cram, a well known maker of maps, making his appearance as a writer of story, particularly of a story demanding research and imagination of a high and continuous character. Such is "Minette," a story of the First Crusade (John W. Iliff & Company), a story full of local color and feeling, such a creditable piece of work that to call attention to the crudities incident to a novice is ungracious.

Everybody it would seem has read or is reading "The Crisis" (Macmillan), but everybody has not seen the happy *Edition de Luxe* prepared for the holiday trade, which is undoubted evidence of its popularity. The delicate canary half leather binding, the eight full-page illustrations, and the box cover to keep it clean from the stains even of a Chicago atmosphere make it a pretty and timely Christmas present.

C. L. Antropus' "Wildersmoor" (Putnam's), Dorothea Gerard's "Million" (Dodd & Mead), and "The Princess Cynthia," by Margaret Bryant (Funk & Wagnalls), are three comely novels to challenge the attention of the expert and inveterate novel reader. They belong to a class which the wary will hold off for a while until they see how the books fare in the hands of the unwary and the expert. They are samples of that countless number, the manufacture of which is a mighty industry. Somebody must read them or they would not be manufactured. Each one of them finds somewhere those whom they will amuse, delight and perhaps edify. We have not had time to read them. We shall be glad to lend our pages to any intelligent testimony on the part of those who have.

"An Englishman's Love Letters" (Frank F. Lovell), being an answer to the famous "Englishwoman's Love Letters," "Mrs. Green," by Evelyne Elsye Rynd (Putnam's), and "Leaves from a Life Book of Today," by Jane Dearborn Mills (The Swedenborg Publishing Association), are books that will find their own constituents, the last a religious story, the other two "skits" in a lighter vein, meant to amuse.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

At least two important volumes have been added to the Putnam series of "The Story of the Nations," viz., Helen Ainslie Smith's two volume "Story of the Thirteen Colonies." While these books, like most of the books in the series, do not claim original research, they do set forth in an available form the information concerning the colonial life of the United States which everybody ought to know.

"Saint Louis" (Louis of France, the most Christian King), "William Pitt" and "Owen Glyndwr" and perhaps others have been added to the series of "The Heroes of the Nations" by the same house. The last volume mentioned, giving, as it does, a brief sketch of Welsh history and the last struggle for Welsh independence, is a contribution to a great vacancy in English literature. There has been a strange neglect of this field and a consequent surprising ignorance on the part of the intelligent English reader of the place that this branch of the Celtic race holds in the history of Great Britain and its influence in English literature. The "Celtic Revival," which Matthew Arnold in his Celtic Literature, and in his personal influence, did so much to inaugurate, was no passing whim, but it inaugurated a permanent and growing interest among scholars which is to continue. This book is written by an outsider, Arthur Granville Bradley, but it is well done, and it will arouse an interest that will drive the curious student to the better book written from the inside by two native born scholars, the leading author an Oxford professor, John Rhys and David Brynmor-Jones, entitled "The Welsh People: Their Origin, History, Laws, Language, Literature and Characteristics" (Macmillan).

"Huldreich Zwingli" is the fifth volume in the series of the "Heroes of the Reformation" (Putnam's), a strong, informing book.

The series of "Beacon Biographies" (Small, Maynard) has been growing during the year. The last and in many respects most welcome and valuable is Sanborn's "Ralph Waldo Emerson." It is not so much a biography as a revealment from the inside by the last survivor of that beautiful Concord group of seers and reformers of which Emerson was the major prophet. "Lowell" and "Whittier" are among other contributions to this series, while "Browning," "George Eliot" and "Wesley" appear in a parallel series of eminent Englishmen known as the "Westminster Biographies." The brevity, the dainty workmanship, the convenient chronology and bibliography at the beginning and close and the cheap price make these books particularly convenient to busy people.

The Putnams have also put into the trade in one volume Elbert Hubbard's "Time and Chance," being a romantic handling of the life of John Brown, which had already been published in more sumptuous form by the Roycroft Press.

Booker T. Washington's "Rise from Slavery" (Doubleday, Page & Company) is probably the most significant contribution to biography of the American press during the year.

Aylmer Maude, the English interpreter and publisher of Tolstoy, has given the most interesting and revealing interpretation of this man found in one volume in his "Tolstoy and His Problems" (Grant Richards, London).

M. Ethel Johnson, a Chicago University student, has rendered the students of John Ruskin a signal service in preparing and privately publishing a "Bibliography," with much biographical matter, in most attractive form. It is an adequate and instructive guide into the Ruskin world, so full of beauty and inspiration. If anyone is still doubtful as to the value of this Ruskin world or

is perplexed as to how to enter it, let him consult this work of Miss Johnson.

Father McCabe's "Abelard" (Putnam's) and Richard S. Storr's "Bernard of Clairvaux" (Scribner's) are modern witnesses to the perennial interest in strong men. The retelling of these old stories indicates the better spirit of our times, the desire to understand, appreciate and confess fellowship with nobility everywhere.

Norman Hapgood has done for George Washington (Macmillan) what he did so well for Abraham Lincoln some years ago, giving a story in clear type, with interpretative pictures of the man in whom the interest is to grow with the ages.

Chancelor MacCracken's official account of "The Hall of Fame" (Putnam's) is more than a handbook of this interesting architectural movement that graces the Hudson, it is an interesting search for the great men, an admirable book for boys and girls to handle.

Frederick Harrison's visit to America is perpetuated in a valuable book entitled "George Washington and Other American Addresses" (Macmillan), which in addition to the title essay contains his studies of Lincoln, King Alfred, Cromwell, Municipal Government, etc., etc. It is interesting to look at the problems of democracy through the eyes of the great democrat, the American who lives beyond the seas.

Walter Besant's "Story of King Alfred" is the last in Appleton's "Library of Useful Knowledge." "Franklins' Autobiography" comes again to us this year in a vest pocket edition from the press of Macmillan; and the Lincoln literature is increased at least by two interesting volumes—Silas G. Pratt's "Lincoln in Story" (Appleton) and "Lincoln's First Love Story," by Carrie Douglas Wright (McClurg). Nothing is tiresome that pertains to this growing man. There are more books still to come about him.

Science.

"Russian Life in Town and Country" (Putnam's), "Substitute for Saloons," an investigation for the Committee of Fifty (Houghton, Mifflin), "The Street Railways of Chicago," a report of the Civic Federation, "Health and a Day," by Lewis G. Janes (James H. West), and "Mosquitoes," by L. O. Howard, of the Department of Agriculture (McClure, Phillips & Company), are books that suggest the practical turn which Science is taking. It is more and more coming to represent a saving grace in modern life.

Essays and Criticism.

The significant contributions in the realm of religious thought have already been noted elsewhere, but a few books remain on the editorial table that the students of progressive ideas and liberal theology will rejoice in.

"The Christology of the New Testament," by Robert B. Drummond, B. A., and "Travel and Life in Palestine," by J. T. Sunderland (Philip Green, London), are two more of the significant little books put out by the Unitarian Sunday School Society of England, representing a quality of critical scholarship and maturity of handling far above the ventures of similar societies in this country. Mr. Sunderland's book is in the form of five lectures to accompany stereopticon exhibits of scenes taken on the ground. The society in London, we believe, is prepared to rent the slides that match these lectures, a very practical Sunday School help which we should like to see duplicated in America.

Dr. Orello Cone has given the third volume to the "International Handbooks to the New Testament" (Putnam's), of which he is editor. This volume considers "The Doubtful Pauline Epistles" and "The Epistles Attributed to James, Peter and Jude." One more volume, that on the Fourth Gospel and Acts, will complete this New Testament series, written from the standpoint of modern scholarship and of the liberal faith. Dr. Cone, the editor of the series and the author of this number three, is a professor in the Canton Theological School (Unitarian). Number one, "The Synoptic Gospels," is written by George L. Carey, president of the Meadville Theological School (Unitarian); number two, "The Pauline Epistles," by James Drummond, of the Manchester New College, Oxford (Unitarian).

Dr. Paton, of the Harvard Theological Seminary, has given us the third volume in the Semitic series that is being edited by Prof. Craig, of Harvard (Scribner's), "The Early History of Syria and Palestine." It is interesting to see how scholarship is slowly rediscovering the Hebrew environment which makes the Hebrew more interesting because more clearly an integral factor of the ancient world which is the common inheritance of civilization.

Dr. George A. Gordon's "New Epoch for Faith" (Houghton, Mifflin), is one of the many books that indicate the slow reconstruction of Christian theology, the cautious but sure grounding of orthodoxy on new foundations, the adjusting of Christian theology to the conclusions of science and the needs of modern life. The shelf represented by this book is probably the most significant of the year.

"The Legend of Jesus," by Herman Gunkel, of the University of Berlin, translated by Professor Carruth, of the University of Kansas (The Open Court Company), is just from the press. It is a happy addition to Professor Cornill's little books on "The History of the People of Israel," "The Prophets of Israel" and "The Rise of the People of Israel," already published by the same house. It is a study of comparative mythology. It makes the Genesis legends not only easy but attractive and inspiring.

"Liberal Religious Thought at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century" (Philip Green, London), is a book containing twenty-six remarkable addresses delivered before the International Council of Independent and Other Liberal Religious Thinkers and Workers, held in London last May. The volume is modest in its appearance, edited by the Rev. Copeland Bowie, of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association. But here are brought together within these modest covers, testimonies from America, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Hungary, Italy, Germany, Scandinavia, Australia, Russia and America. The speakers in each case are representative scholars, all of them eminent at home, many of them famous abroad. The topics discussed were those which touch the profound things of religion and reflect the deep undercurrents that tend to unite. The volume is illuminated with some interesting portraits and biographical matter. Altogether it is a volume that deserves a far wider circulation than it is likely to receive in this country under existing circumstances.

John Fiske's "Life Everlasting" (Houghton, Mifflin), is in no danger of being overlooked by the readers of UNITY; it has already received large commendation and is destined to receive more.

We reserve to the last the mention of probably the ripest series of essays that the year has produced. The pen of Dean C. C. Everett is, alas, laid away forever, but his associate, Professor Toy, of Harvard, has gathered twelve noble essays (Houghton, Mifflin), into a volume that will have a permanent place on the shelf of the scholar. The essays range from "Kant's Influence of Theology" to "The Philosophy of Browning." Among other topics are "The Devil," "Poems of Emerson," "The Faust of Gœthe," "Tennyson and Browning as Spiritual Forces," "The Historic and the Ideal Christ," "Beyond Good and Evil," etc., etc. The one on "The Philosophy of Browning," the last essay in the book, is by far the clearest word on the teachings of Browning that we know of. Dr. Everett saw clearly and stated forcibly the evolution of religious thought in Browning which few of his interpreters seem to take

note of. It is a far cry from the shadowy supernaturalism of "Christmas Eve" and "Easter Day" to the stalwart rationalism of "La Saisiaz" and the universality of "Ferishtah's Fancies." Here also is a clearer analysis and a fairer handling of the confusing word "agnostic" than one has found even in progressive writers. The humble agnosticism of Job and the Psalms is far removed from the dogmatic agnosticism of the denier who because he does not know seems to assume that there is nothing to know. One is the agnosticism of fulness, which is devout; the other leads to the agnosticism of vacuity, which may land in cynicism.

Poetry.

We believe in "newspaper poetry," the humble efforts that never get beyond the "home corner" of the current weeklies and monthlies, not only because these minor poets have their place but the poems justify themselves in the making though they move nobody but the maker, so we take pleasure in noting how much good and faithful work is done in the "first editions," often slender and crude in workmanship, that never reach beyond the first edition, the book being doomed at birth to a short life. But the sickly child has its peculiar charm, awakens beautiful affections and leaves tender memories. Such a book is "Mother's Poems," by Sara Lett Cotteau (The Heidner Publishing Company, Chicago). The title indicates a daughter's devotion, and the brief introduction by Miss Ada Sweet with the plain biography of a plain life by the daughter enlist the interest of the reader before going any farther; but the simple poems that were written in a pioneer home, that reflect the perplexities of a farmer's life, the trials and inspirations of a prairie home, make it a volume that has merits quite its own. This woman of Canada birth and Illinois citizenship lived through the log cabin era, the high episodes of the war, wrote poems that George F. Root found worthy of his music. We pity the person whose standards of poetic taste are so high that he can find no "food for thought" in this humble book.

Blanche Fearing, the blind woman who won a place at the Chicago bar, and who wrote "The City by the Lake" and "Roberta," and then came to beautiful death, has left "Mildred" (Donohue & Company), a little story in verse that her friends at least will cherish.

"Heart Songs," by Gertrude Theresa Clark, illustrated by A. L. Thorne (Merrill Press, Toledo), is another book showing measureless painstaking both in verse and decoration. Many of these simple songs and dialect verses have been set to music, and they are yet capable of serving the uses of poetry to many readers.

Of a more ambitious kind are these applicants for public favor from writers already more or less known who are standing in the vestibule of the "temple of fame," knocking for admittance: Julia C. R. Dorr's "Afterglow" (Scribner's), "Verses," by Helen R. Hamersley Stickney (Putnam's), "On Life's Stairway," by Frederic Lawrence Knowles (L. C. Page & Company), and "Irish Mist and Sunshine," a book of ballads by James B. Dollard, with an introduction by William O'Brien, M. P. (Richard G. Badger & Company, Boston).

"Marlowe," by Josephine Preston Peabody (Houghton, Mifflin), succeeds in introducing us to that Canterbury life and at the same time to the life of the poet who died too young, in a refreshing and unique manner; it should be read with Hewlett's "New Canterbury Tales."

We wish to join with our associates in one word more of appreciation of the four unquestioned contributions to poetry that the year has left on our table: Phillips' "Herod" (John Lane), Moody's "Poems" (Houghton, Mifflin), Drummond's "Johnnie Courteau" (Putnam's), and Markham's "Lincoln and Other Poems" (McClure & Phillips). Dr. Drummond sustains the expectation awakened by "The Habitant"; he works his new field of French Canadian life in a vigorous way. And Mr. Markham's book, like his preceding ones, has come to stay. The absence of the heat and the striking coloring that would make a sensation is the reassurance that here we have a sane mind lending itself to a poet's sensibility, a prophet's conscience.

Under the head of Poetry more than anywhere else belongs George Aide's "Second Book of Fables" (Herbert S. Stone), and the dainty little creation of Eleanor Gaylord Phelps' "A Falling Star" (McClurg), which is too dainty for criticism, too tender for analysis. If it does not appeal to you, pass it by and say nothing; another will pick it up and be refreshed as with the dew of heaven.

Lillian Whiting's last book, "The World Beautiful in Books" (Little, Brown & Company), is a little too bookish, but Miss Whiting is appreciative everywhere and always, and her book is a better incentive, particularly to the young, to the reading of poetry on high and wise lines than most of the technical "Introductions to Poetry."

The last book on the shelf, though by no means the least, is the last thing by the greatest of literary bees in America, Mary Wilder Tileston, whose power of discovering honey and extracting the same amounts to genius. Those who have known well "Daily Strength for Daily Needs" and "Quiet Hours," and found so much strength in them, are almost afraid to take up her "Joy and Strength for the Pilgrim's Day" (Little, Brown). It is a successor to "Daily Strength," arranged after the same model, a page to each day in the year, three or four high quotations, a Bible text leading. Perhaps not so good as the preceding, but a glance at the index of authors is reassuring. What a range is here, running from St. Augustine to Browning, from Saint Theresa to Jean Ingelow. It is a book to have and to hold.

Important New Testament Studies.

I have had a rare delight in reading Dr. May's little volume*, especially in the latter half of it, which outruns the title. An indication of its contents will serve as a commendation. Dr. May argues the inability of a modern mind to believe in the miracles of the New Testament and is able to dispense with them. As the spiritual supernatural must reveal itself in ways of its own order, not through channels of disorder in another sphere, miracles are incongruous with a true revelation of God, and all that makes the history of Jesus essential to Christianity is indeed independent of them. Belief in miracles springs from the state of mind which preceded modern science and was a rudimentary form of that science. A secondary result of such a belief is always the production of unfounded narratives. On the basis of such views Dr. May deals with the resurrection story as a myth, and he skilfully presents in a brief outline the conditions under which the myth could arise. The myth of the deity of Jesus is then accounted for, with a statement of its injurious results for the religion of Jesus and a striking characterization of Jesus as he was before thus invested with the veil of myth.

The discussion now passes to a more positive and constructive view. The view of Jesus, that the divine and human natures are essentially one, being the necessary basis of all religion. Dr. May considers religion as the intercommunication of the divine and the human, a communion of aspiring man and inspiring God which "is strictly parallel in its nature with that of

*The Miracles and Myths of the New Testament, with Other Essays and Sermons. By Joseph May, LL.D. 1901. Boston: George H. Ellis.

genuine communion between the spirits of men." The spiritual contact of human souls is made a parable of wonderful beauty and convincing argument and leads to a conclusion, nobly and powerfully expressed, that the complete opening of manhood to the divine has for its product the ideal man, the image of God. "Incarnation is the ultimate result of inspiration."

If then Jesus was man, was he sinless? Is sin essential to human nature? Is sinlessness feasible? Temptation, Dr. May argues, is necessary in order that there may be a real choice of good, but sin, the yielding to temptation, is not inevitable. A full development of manhood, a full expansion and balance of the faculties, would be a possibility of sinlessness. The high concluding theme of the book is the Christ ideal: "His mind surrendered itself spontaneously to the moral ideal. He loved whatever was truth, because it was truth, unreservedly. So he loved God unreservedly and loved in a constant, open, glad communion of spirit with Him." "All of God which the man's being could take in, it did take in." The real work of Jesus for the world was thus to present the absolute ideal.

The first part of this delightful volume removes false preconceptions; the second part is an inspiring setting forth of the Christianity which has arrived at the goal of self-comprehension.

Biblical study is a perpetual fountain of interest and it flows most refreshingly for those who study the aims and methods, the interest and ideas of Jesus as a preacher. We meet with a man who is an heir to Israel's sacred inheritance of revelation and yet speaks like a sovereign over the ordinances of God by virtue of his penetrating intuition of the divine intention. He is a reformer reacting against current perversions of religion, simplifying religion into ethical and universal meanings as demanded by the need of neglected and disparaged classes, and infusing men with a new moral passion for humanity. He is a prophet using accepted apocalyptic conceptions but making them the vehicle for ethical and religious ideals that are permanent after the wreck of apocalyptic forms. He has the heroism of the faith that removes mountains but his ardor is guided by a clear, cool prevision of the actual world. He is a man with a mysterious sense of divine warrant and commission, yet he is determined to accomplish his mission without arguing a personal authority. He is bent on seeing men enact a moral change under the pressure of divine truth without being coerced by a Messiah's authority or allowed to substitute a miracle from heaven for the compulsion of the truth itself. No more inspiring theme than this can be found and a strictly historical treatment of it has more power than any doctrinal or apologetic exposition to invigorate religious feeling and bring to a final comprehension of religion in general. The older treatment dealt in part with figments of thought; the modern is an experience of the most dominant of human personalities.

There are signs that such an historical apprehension begins to recast the thoughts of the churches. The work of Professor Stevens of the Yale Divinity School is one of these signs.* It is a useful book for all classes of readers even if it is not wholly free from views which an accurate criticism of the Gospels must remove. One may cite the passage in which Stevens denies that Jesus spoke "as if God were *his* Father and *theirs* (other men's) in the same sense" and where he discovers in the Synoptics the Johannine notion of a "unique union with God which enabled him to be the Revealer of God and the Saviour of men." The much debated autonomy of present and future in connection with the Kingdom of God is strongly presented, though the author's endeavor to compound the two conceptions will not solve the difficulties and requires us to discredit the genuineness of too many of the reported sayings. A careful and valuable discussion of the title Son of Man reaches the sound conclusion that even if resolvable in Aramaic into *The Man* it was a Messianic designation. Less judicious is the argument that Messiahship, so entitled, covered the prophetic activity of Jesus. After a clear and critical discussion of the words of Jesus which assign a meaning to his death, the conclusion drifts back to the older interpretation: "In it the total nature of God is revealed and therefore satisfied. In it the nature of sin is disclosed and therefore condemned." However instructive this is as theology, it certainly transcends the historical utterances which it professes to interpret.

With many such reserves in mind we may still welcome the book as a discriminating approximation to an historical treatment and a valuable aid to students who will carry the freedom of its method to still greater freedom of results.

FRANCIS A. CHRISTIE.

Meadville Theological School.

*The Teachings of Jesus. By G. B. Stevens, Ph.D., D.D 1901. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A New Study in Hebrew History.*

We are living in the constructive age which naturally follows the period of critical investigation of Biblical times. This fact is realized fully only when we recall the existence of such comparatively recent books as Kittell's *History of the Hebrews,* McCurdy's *History, Prophecy, and the Monuments,* Cornill's *History of the People of Israel,* and Kent's *History of the Hebrew and Jewish People,* to which excellent series the book before us is now added. Mr. Ottley's essay is something more than a history of the Hebrews, since the first chapter deals with the early chapters of Genesis and the second with the story of the Patriarchs. The other ten chapters carry the story from the Exodus to the times of Herod the Great; and there are appendices on documentary sources, legislation, and sacred seasons, besides chronological tables, bibliography and index. The seven maps are a feature of value, their clearness and distinctness being very unusual.

The text presents a narrative very well told in simple, untechnical language, with a lucidity of exegesis not often found. The attitude of the writer is critical, but not "brutally frank." The purpose seems to have been to present critical conclusions in such a way as to lead the student from the untruths of traditionalism to a knowledge of the facts without shocking him by attack upon views he would constantly meet in orthodox circles. The book's tone is devout and gentle, and it should take a high rank among manuals on Hebrew history.

Here and there are statements which should not have appeared. One of these, on p. 61, asserts that the crossing of the Red Sea was made near Suez. Since the discoveries at Pithom, it is generally and rightly held that the Hebrews passed over what are now known as the Bitter Lakes, far north of Suez. But such mistakes are few.

That the Macmillans published the volume is a guarantee for the excellence of presswork, binding, etc.

GEO. W. GILMORE.

Meadville Theological School.

*A Short History of the Hebrews to the Roman Period. By R. L. Ottley. With maps. pp. x, 324. 1901. Price $1.25. New York: Macmillans.

Philosophy-Religion.

Students' History of Philosophy. By Arthur Kenyon Rogers, Ph. D., Professor of Philosophy in Butler College. Macmillan, 1901, $2.00.

The purpose of the author in preparing this handbook is laudable: To provide a clear and comprehensive survey of philosophic thought in Europe from Thales to the present time. This is a difficult task; it is difficult to cover so extensive a field in a treatise of 500 pages. This very condensation requires a mastery of many subjects, an unusual skill in the selection of material and a wise discrimination between essential facts and mere details. It is not easy to write briefly of such abstruse and intricate problems and in a popular manner, while at the same time maintaining a scholarly accuracy and an interesting style. Dr. Rogers has made a commendable handbook, though not above criticism. He has evidently read widely and studied carefully. His literary method is admirable. He makes himself understood, however difficult the subject that he is treating.

Without attempting minute criticisms, I wish simply to mention what seems to me a serious disproportion between certain parts of this work. Too little attention is paid to recent philosophical discussions. It hardly seems right to devote twenty pages to Bishop Berkeley and only *one* to Herbert Spencer; four pages to Bruno and only *two* to Darwin; more space to Spinoza than to Kant; eleven pages to Schopenhauer and only a bare mention of Martineau; seventeen pages to Liebnitz (printed Leibniz) and not even an allusion to Fiske, Paulsen, Wundt or Lotze! Surely these things ought not so to be. While America has not made many original contributions to philosophy, still even in a students' summary it deserves something more than absolute neglect.

Another very remarkable lapse is Dr. Rogers' failure to pay any adequate attention to the *Logos* philosophy. Though intimately connected with church affairs and Christian dogma, it was no more religious than problems of philosophy in general. Whatever attitude may be taken toward it today, it was once a great philosophical theme; its discussion served great ends; it occupied a central place in the world's thought for centuries. Certainly even the merest historical outline of philosophy ought to describe what this term really meant, what problems the speculations respecting the Logos tried to solve and what contributions the old dogmatists did make to human progress. It is a great defect in the book that it throws no light on their subjects, but leaves the student almost wholly in the dark.

The Passing and the Permanent in Religion. By Rev. Minot Judson Savage, D. D. Putnam's. 336 pp. 1901, $1.50.

This is an attractive and instructive volume of sermons by an eminent preacher, who needs no introduction to the readers of UNITY. His is one of the best known and most honored names in the household of faith to which this journal ministers. We find in these pages Dr. Savage at his best. His commanding qualities and peculiar characteristics stand out clearly in these discussions of high and sacred themes. Here is direct and vigorous English that is understood with perfect ease. Here is absolute frankness; the heart and mind laid open in complete sincerity. Here is no flinching from the implications of science, and yet a glorying in science as the friend and helper of religion, when all the facts are considered and the deeper implications are noted. Here is destruction that takes one's breath away, followed by construction that takes one to the heights with wider horizon and deeper trust; every ringing negative is soon drowned in the organ-tones of affirmation. Here, too, is the glow and warmth of moral and spiritual aspiration and enthusiasm that are the sources of Dr. Savage's great influence over his hearers and readers.

It is sufficient description of the work to give the subjects of its chapters: Religions and Religion; Theologies and Theology; The Universe; Man; Bibles; Gods and God; Saviors; Worship; Prayer; The Church; Hells; Heavens; The Resurrection Life. On all of these topics the reader will find many things well worth his attention. Where he does not wholly accept he will admire. The purpose everywhere is to show that religion is the broadest, deepest, most constant factor in human life. We are made to see that while forms change the spirit remains. The general result is to make it clear that there can be no real decay of religion. This is a book that will reassure the timid and reconcile them to the passing away of once helpful dogmas, while it is a trumpet call to the doubting and indifferent to equip themselves with positive faith and engage in the culture and service of religion.

Ann Arbor, Mich. J. H. CROOKER.

Notable New Books.

It is a great pleasure to the reviewer to be sure of one publishing firm that will never put its imprint on a book that is not of the highest moral work and of a high intellectual stamp. This firm has never resorted to extravagant advertising to place in the market some second-rate novel in order to fill its coffers. A handful of books from this firm, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston, lies on the table, every one full of interest and of real value. "A Lighthouse Village" is the lightest piece of work in the list. It is, however, a delightful little volume for spare hours. It is the work of Louise Lyndon Sibley. "Before the Dawn" is one more of Pimenoff-Noble's books on Russia. It is a novel of the Russia one generation ago, when the demands for reform were stirring the whole empire. It is quite important just now that Americans should thoroughly understand Russia. Mr. Noble has already given us "Russia and the Russians" and "The Russian Revolt." These books give us a clear knowledge of the people and the empire. Next comes "Penelope's Irish Experiences." My copy comes out of the fifteenth thousand, and it follows "Penelope's Experiences in England and Scotland." I do not know where to find more genuine fun and rich entertainment than can be found in these volumes. The sentiment is splendid, and there is not a little of information. But I take it the real value of these books is their attack on that curse of our age—conventionalism. Our friend James K. Hosmer, LL. D., has added to his history of Sam Adams, of Sir Harry Vane and of Thomas Hutchinson, a short history of the Mississippi valley. This is the best short account of this region on which I can lay my fingers. It is just now very timely, and while in the best historic spirit it does not fail to be a thoroughly readable book. It bears a sharp contrast to a good deal of history, so called, that has been recently placed on the market. Lyman Abbott has added to his list of valuable books one more, entitled "The Rights of Man." This is a study into the industrial, religious, private and political rights of the citizen, written with that independent spirit characteristic of the author. Here is a sentence which well defines the spirit of the book: "American democracy is not the same as the democracy of Rousseau; it adopts as its principles not the falsehood that all men are equal, or ought to be equal, but the truth that the greater the man the greater his obligation of service." The last chapter on the goal of Democracy is worthy of the most careful study; it cannot fail to accomplish good. "The World

Before Abraham," by Professor H. G. Mitchell, is hardly a work in history, as the title would imply, but another essay in higher criticism. I have not been able to thoroughly examine this book, but have read enough of the essay on the Pentateuch to make sure of its value. Mr. Mitchell deals with the Old Testament without superstition, but with that rising spirit of regard for its literature which characterizes our generation. One of the most distinguished of orthodox theologians said recently: "We have come to this point, 'The Bible must lose its position as authority, and it now becomes our duty to establish it as invaluable literature." All of the above books come from Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and without exception are highly commendable.

From Funk & Wagnall's comes "King Midas." This book is highly advertised as a most extraordinary analysis of a woman's soul. It certainly is a somewhat startling book, but it belongs in the class of extravagant, overstrained, nervous affairs, which do no good in this age of overworked and overburdened people. From the same house comes "The Affirmative Intellect," a sober and strikingly original discussion of the American spirit.

From Dodd, Mead & Co. I have received a very remarkable book, entitled "A Practical Study of the Soul," by Mrs. Stone, author of several valuable books, which we have heretofore noticed. The key to the book is in this sentence: "The soul and the laws which govern it and the material universe, if understood perfectly, must be also revelations of a Divine will regarding humanity in every particular. If, then, these laws can be discovered through a close study of the soul they will establish a constant check upon finite interpretations," of a presumed supernaturally produced book. While there is much in the book that the reader will question, and possibly sharply antagonize, there is a vast amount of instructive, suggestive and awakening material. With the examination I have been able to give it I hold it to be a book of unusual value.

In my report of specially valuable books I said that I could not recall one of recent date possessed of literary genius. I had not then read and delighted in John Muir's new book, "Our National Park," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. This book is a sort of cross between Audubon and John Burroughs. It has also, here and there, a dash of Emerson and Thoreau. It is full of original, rich, fragrant, cheerful nature-love. It has strength as well as beauty of style, and the most delightful fields into which John Muir goes he knows how to take us with him. The book contains some of the most charming pictures, the most poetic descriptions, the most fascinating pictures of nature I have ever read. What is better, it gives us the best possible information about those remnants of America as it was, which are now pretty nearly confined to reservations and parks. Be sure you buy this book and you will get your money's worth out of it.

E. P. Powell.

The New Americans.*

The idea of this book, apparently, is to present a contrast between a former generation of Americans and the present, to the disadvantage of the latter, although the old regime as represented by Mr. Cecil Windet does not appear much better than the new from the moral point of view. Indeed Alan Windet, the son and presumably the hero of the book, is on the whole a better man than his father, if more informal and slangy in his speech. It is part of the conception of the new order that it is much given to the use of slang. The scene of the story is an Ohio town not far from the Ohio river, visible in fact from the Kentucky shore. There is a newspaper owned by Alan Windet and edited by him and two friends, which seems to have a yellowish cast, which withholds from describing nothing that God suffers to exist and sacrifices scruples and reputations freely on the altar of "The world's new friend, Publicity."

There is much marrying in haste and repenting at leisure, much playing at cross-purposes, much tendency to social mixtures of a questionable kind. There is good characterization, with one woman fearfully perverse. There are pathetic and dramatic situations, some of the dramatis personae have real delicacy and beauty, but on the whole we breathe a hot and reeking air, and it is to be seriously hoped that new Americans of the kind portrayed here for the most part are in a small minority and that the author will find some better use hereafter for a talent which is not to be despised.

J. W. C.

* "The New Americans," by Alfred Hodder. MacMillan Company. New York, 1901.

Early Christian Art.*

This book contains a most interesting and concise history of the architectural development of the church from the primitive construction of the catacombs down to the elaborate structures of the seventh century A. D. This development is minutely traced and all the principal types of church construction are graphically described. The portion of the book devoted to the description of the catacombs and remains shows much study and personal research. As Mr. Lowrie was late fellow of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome he had ample opportunities for such studies. The chapter on the furniture of the early church also exhibits the same personal research. One of the most instructive portions of the book is that devoted to Painting, Sculpture, Mosaic and Miniatures. The development of these arts is concisely traced from the earliest days of Christian art in the catacombs down to the ninth century. The chapter on the minor arts includes a description of the vessels, lamps, divers objects of stone and glass, textile fabrics, tapestries and articles used in the service of the early church which have been handed down to us through the work of the archæologists and which help to make the usages of those early days more clear to us. The civil and ecclesiastical dress of the early church is treated in an interesting and instructive chapter.

By looking over the pages devoted to the bibliography one can get some idea of the amount of reading and research involved in the writing of this volume which serves not only as a text-book, but which reads like an interesting story. The writer is much in sympathy with the subject which he has undertaken to describe, and we owe him much gratitude for accomplishing the task of clearing away the dust and cobwebs which usually enshroud those early ages, and disclosing to us a glowing picture full of color and promise of future grandeur of the Christian Church.

C. M.

Self-Poise.

Be grand in purpose, brave in act,
As you and truth decide it:
Swift in defense, slow in attack;
Then, what the issue, bide it.
If opposition bar your track,
Don't turn, but override it.

Stand close to all, but lean on none,
And, if the crowd desert you,
Stand just as fearlessly alone
As if a throng begirt you,
And learn, what long the wise have known,
Self-flight alone can hurt you.

—*Selected.*

* "Monuments of the Early Church," by Walter Lowrie, M.A. The Macmillan Comdany. New York.

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THE FIELD.

"The World is my Country; to do good is my Religion."

Dreams Pilgrimage.

From bournes of failing light I come,
My haunt is with the stars—
The stretch of heaven is my home—
With Sirius or Mars—
I glide along the lightning's stroke,
Career o'er fields of space:
No tyranny of winds can yoke
Or check my heedless race.

I follow winds of equinox
In spring or autumn's reign;
I mount the hills and primal rocks
Of earth and come again
Upon my circuit to the dawn,
To eventide and night,
And harken as the winds are drawn
Behind the veil of light.

My robes are spun of filmy wings,
From air and springtide's breeze—
I flutter when a robin sings
Or hum the leafing trees:
Like butterflies I flit my way
On pavements of the air:
I steal unseen through night and day
And hover everywhere.

I bridle sleep, my messenger
To carry me to earth;
And scatter soft as downy fur
The seeds of fear or mirth—
All lands I scour, all peoples view
And dwell with every one,
And hasten, lest my passage drew
Confusion from my fun.

I bribe Old Night to hold his peace
And stand by every cot;
I come whenever murmurs cease
To man in every lot:
The rich I make forget their wealth,
The poor their wearing need;
And by my cunning tricks of stealth
Give men their fate and creed.

I run before the thoughts of men—
Cut paths for every hope—
Whatever halts at mortal ken
I grant a vaster scope;
I join the plans of earth and air,
Make shores and oceans blend,
I melt hard distance unaware
My skiey flight to end.

I give to youth the crown of fame,
To love the kiss of joy,
I seize the cripple and the lame
And ills of men destroy;
The music of the birds I bring
Where sorrows block the way
And sweep along till skylarks sing
Before the gates of day.

Joseph Leesir.

Chicago's Scientific Institutions Seen Through German Eyes.

Not always has it been the fate of Americans to find in a visitor from the old world a critic at once so able and competent, so genial and sympathetic as Dr. Adolf Bernhard Meyer, director of the Royal Zoological, Anthropological and Ethnographical Museum in Dresden. Some two years ago Dr. Meyer visited this country on a special mission from the government of Saxony to inspect the museums and scientific institutions of the United States. In so far as the limits of his stay allowed he acquitted himself of this task with characteristic German thoroughness, and since his return home he has been embodying the results of his observations in a series of "Reisestudien" issued as part of the regular publications of the museum he so ably directs.

The first of these reports on the "Museums of the Eastern United States" formed a large quarto of some eighty pages, with forty-five illustrations, devoted to the institutions visited in New York state, namely those of the Greater New York, Albany and Buffalo. Number two, which now lies before us, is a similar volume of one hundred and odd pages, with fifty-nine illustrations, devoted wholly to the institutions of Chicago. The fact of this markedly fuller treatment of the western city would in itself gratify the pride of the average Chicagoan. When we add that one might look long for any local publication giving, within similar limits, as comprehensive, detailed and handsomely illustrated a survey of Chicago's scientific institutions, it seems quite evident that the work is worthy of somewhat extended notice by the local press.

Having paid his respects to the American people at large in the charmingly cordial and appreciative preface to his first volume, Dr. Meyer wastes no time on "glittering generalities" in volume two, but after less than a dozen lines of introduction on Chicago—the energetic, aspiring spirit of whose citizens seems to him aptly suggested by the city's motto: "I will" he plunges at once into his subject with an extended description of the Field Columbian Museum. The unusual nature of its origin explains its perhaps too comprehensive program, but more than all it accounts for the astonishing wealth of its already accumulated treasures and for the fact that, in true Chicago fashion, it was able even from its birth to claim a place among the leading museums of the world, an experience probably unique in the history of museums. The classic style of the building gives it an imposing appearance from a distance, but the effect is marred on approach by the crumbling, ruinous aspect of the exterior. The simplicity of internal arrangement makes it easy to get one's bearings, but the interior retains some of the aspects of an exposition hall where the most heterogeneous objects are brought together—the furniture of Hans Christian Anderson but a step from the collection of shells, and a glove and stocking machine from Chemnitz, 1834, as neighbor to both. In a footnote Dr. Meyer suggests that a green upholstered sofa and chairs, even though they did once belong to a famous story writer we would say, though the doctor classifies Hans Anderson as a poet, are scarcely in place in a museum of this character. But though the building lacks something of the charm of one designed with reference to this specific purpose, and is in this respect distinctly inferior to the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, it would be easy to find in Europe far worse buildings than that of the Field Columbian Museum. Its chief defects are a partial lack of overhead lighting, and the wants of an absolutely fireproof construction. The latter seems to our critic by far the most serious, but it gives him occasion for a detailed description of the elaborate and constant precautions taken to guard against fire in these valuable collections, which, I dare say, would be news to many Chicagoans.

The relatively small use made of the Museum by the general public Dr. Meyer attributes not merely to its remote location, but also to the charging of an admission fee, and cites in confirmation the much greater attendance at the smaller museum in Lincoln Park, which is not only more accessible by its location but is also opened freely to the public, as in his opinion every museum should be. He wishes for this already so notable and promising institution an ample fireproof building more centrally located—if possible near or in connection with the John Crerar library—and an endowment, through private benefactions or municipal subsidy, sufficient to remove all necessity for encroaching on its capital, as it now unfortunately must. With these conditions provided there is no doubt that it would soon vie with any of the world's great museums.

In view of the notoriously disreputable appearance of many public places and buildings in America, and the flings so often made at the proverbial Yankee habit of expectorating, it is really with a sense of surprised gratification, nay, rather, with a half suspicion of irony, that one notes this incidental remark apropos of a notice about spitting observed in the Field Museum: "In this respect, as in everything else, America is making giant strides, and will soon distance Europe.

Over here the public is indeed 'requested,' in electric cars, for instance, not to spit on the floor, but most people pay no attention to the request; in America I found in many places a fine imposed for this offense. Over there they go at matters more energetically and hence achieve more thorough-going results." It appears that in Dresden it is the street car conductor who is fined in such a case, not the offending passenger.

No one of the other institutions of Chicago receives such high praise for its building as the Academy of Sciences in Lincoln Park. Architects Cotton and Fisher may well feel gratified at this unqualified recognition and approval of the principle underlying its whole construction. "The plan of this completed wing," says Dr. Meyer, 'is one of the best I have found among museums anywhere, and it is indeed a pity that so small a part of the whole design could be carried out. It was planned from within outward, inasmuch as the best recognized dimensions for cases and the spaces between them were taken as a basis, and the architecture both internal and external adapted to them. This, in my opinion, is the correct principle, but in this case all the dimensions adopted were too small, which has among other disadvantages an undue crowding of the public around the cases when there are many visitors. This was due wholly to the limited building fund which obliged the architects to content themselves with the minimum in all measurements."

There is a little good natured ridicule of the name of this institution, which is misleading to a foreigner, who understands by an Academy of Sciences something much broader in its scope. "In early times in America," says the doctor, "they were fonder of all sorts of high sounding titles than they are now, so that hundreds of small institutions were dubbed 'universities,' and the Chicago Academy of Sciences received in 1857 that name, which it has not yet justified. A fitter name would be the Chicago Society of Natural Sciences."

One interesting bit of comparison is the statement that the curator of the museum, a specialist, is hampered in his action by the decisions of trustees not versed in such matters, a difficulty less frequent in Europe, where similar institutions suffer more from lack of appropriations, because the powers that be do not so fully recognize the educational value of museums as is the case in America, and so save in the wrong place.

"In view of the careful planning of the whole, and especially of the rarely practical standpoint to which the architects have so faithfully adhered, one could but rejoice if rich citizens of Chicago would cease to confine their patronage of museum interests so exclusively to the Field Columbian Museum and the Art Institute and would help this 'Academy' to a development which its past achievements, however modest in comparison with some of the great American institutions, richly deserve. A city the size of Chicago can not merely support two large museums of natural history, it really needs them. A 'crescat, floreat' is therefore decidedly in place here." Such is the verdict of our German visitor on the Lincoln Park museum.

The Chicago Historical Society receives somewhat briefer notice, but is especially commended for the extreme care taken to make its latest building fire-proof in every respect. There is some criticism of the form and finish of the iron-work and certain other minor details.

The Art Institute was evidently a surprise to our visitor, who describes building and contents in much detail, "because in Europe few even among specialists on these lines know that in Chicago anything so noteworthy in this field exists." Speaking of the gallery of paintings as the especial glory of this museum, he mentions the large sums paid for many single works which came as gifts or legacies to the collection and adds regretfully: "While with us most collectors dispose of their galleries during their lifetime or the heirs do after their death, rich Americans take a pride in leaving theirs to some public collection." The modern section, particularly pictures of the school of Fontainebleau, he says, is scarcely equaled in Europe, only the New York collections can compare with it. Filled with admiration and respect for such noteworthy achievement accomplished without any great private benefactions—great, that is, in the American sense—this foreigner finds it difficult to understand why the city as such does not feel the ambition and the obligation to give the art association such support as would enable it to compete with the best in the world, and thinks the city fathers must be sadly deficient in appreciation of the educational value of art.

The great libraries of the city next claim attention: the John Crerar, the Newberry and the Public. Each in turn receives the same careful attention which lets no detail of architecture, installation or administration pass as trifling or irrelevant. The present housing of the John Crerar Library gives occasion for an extended foot-note describing the Marshall Field building, existent and to be, including the statement that the surrounding street pavement was put down by the company as an object lesson to the municipality in regard to what streets ought to be. In connection with the Public Library, Dr. Meyer illustrates the usual form of steel construction in the great business buildings of Chicago and explains by contrast the construction of the Public Library building. The injurious effect of having the heating and electrical apparatus in the building itself is noted and compared with the more isolated installation at Columbia University. The problem of artificial ventilation interests him especially, and not content with the result of the Public Library's experiments in this direction, he visits the headquarters of the Chicago Telephone Co. and satisfies himself that the system is not a failure.

The co-ordination of the different libraries of Chicago so that on their main lines they shall not overlap, impresses him greatly. From a private letter it appears that the impression has but deepened after a visit to more of the eastern cities, and to the museums of Great Britain and Ireland. There seems a momentary forgetfulness of this co-ordination and specialization among the libraries, however, in his remark that the small proportion of women readers at the John Crerar Library indicates that the sex is as yet little given to serious literary studies. It is probably true that the number of women devoting themselves to *scientific* studies is relatively small, but attendants at the John Crerar Library are constantly obliged to explain to would-be readers that its collections offer very little material to the student of literature, are or history.

Fully one-quarter of the report is devoted to the University of Chicago, its various buildings and departments including of course the Yerkes Observatory. Features particularly noted aside from the phenomenal development of the university as a whole are its co-educational aspects and the division of the academic year into trimesters, instead of semesters, with courses the year around. Attention is called to the fact that for this latter idea the university was awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The numerous electives in the work of American universities suggest the danger of too early specialization before a broad basis of general culture is acquired, a danger greatly increased by the desire to take up as soon as possible some bread-winning line of work. The strong religious basis of university life here offers another contrast to the German university which never fails to strike the visitor from abroad and seems as a rule to call out unfavorable comment. Dr. Meyer raises the question whether this is an atmosphere favorable to the advancement of pure science, the development of productive scholarship. There can be no doubt, he thinks, that the scholar pursuing his investigations simply under the ideal inspiration of a love of truth is held in far less honor here than in Germany. An interesting offset to this estimate of American university life and ideals is to be found in *Les Allemands*, a work published some years ago by Father Didon, a French friar who made a most careful study of German universities, enrolling himself as a student and making himself familiar with the life and atmosphere in many of them. Oddly enough, it would almost seem, in view of what we have just been reading, it is precisely the religious element in the life and work of the German university, which this Frenchman holds up with reiterated and almost passionate insistence to his countrymen as one great source of Germany's strength, an example and a contrast to the higher educational institutions of his own land.

Scattered all through Dr. Meyer's report, or in the footnotes, are evidences how watchful he has been of everything bearing even remotely on his subject. Thus H. B. Fuller's Cliff-Dwellers is noted with the recognition that it is not very popular in Chicago. That it is not, Chicagoans say, is precisely because it is so clever that its descriptions make a disproportionate impression on strangers. Dr. Meyer has not even failed to note that quite premature and unwarranted announcement in the daily papers of the gift of a million dollars to Dunham Medical College. His regret that so large a sum shrould not have gone to some more scientific purpose than the advancement of a homeopathic institution is rather a striking illustration of the old saying that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. Hahnemann was himself a Saxon and a medical practitioner in Dresden, though now his most faithful followers, those most obedient to the great principle and law of cure which he enunciated, are found in America, notably right here in Chicago, where the million dollars for Dunham College is soon or late going to come.

Dr. Meyer expects to continue his *Reise studien* with reports on the institutions of Washington, Philadelphia, Boston and Cambridge. He has recently visited also the museums of Great Britain and Ireland, and his observations are characterized by such keen discrimination, comprehensive grasp of the subject and generous recognition of all good purpose and achievement as must make the record of them valuable to both the layman and the specialist. M. E. H.

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